

# BUILDING ACTIVITY IN CONNECTICUT

## Addition to Greenville Plant Finished

New Building for Atlantic Carton Corporation Has Been Completed—J. C. Fitzpatrick to Erect Large Garage on Hobart Avenue—Another Garage for Spring Garden Avenue—Other Building Operations in and About the City.

The addition to the Atlantic Carton Corporation which has been under construction since last August has been completed and is now ready for occupation. The building is 18x24 feet and one story high. The foundation is of cement and the floors are also of cement. The walls are of brick.

There are twenty-five windows with blue stone sills. The roof of the building is of frame construction, 20x20 feet high. The exterior finish will be clapboards with the roof shingled with asphalt shingles.

New Garage on Hobart Avenue. James C. Fitzpatrick will erect a garage at the rear of his residence at 26 Hobart avenue. The building will be of frame construction, 20x20 feet high. The exterior finish will be clapboards with the roof shingled with asphalt shingles.

Building Applications. A building application for a garage on Spring Garden avenue for Mrs. Lydia M. DeBore has been filed with Fire Marshall Howard L. Stanton. The building will be of frame construction with papered roof. The dimensions are 20x20. D. L. Browning has the contract.

Ponemah Storehouse. The rear wall of the storehouse for the Ponemah Co. has been set up and the frame work has been erected.

Erecting Garage. The foundation for a garage for Dr. T. J. Crowley of Williams street has been completed and work will soon start on the frame work.

Linden Parkway Buildings. The two garages on Linden Parkway for N. V. Porter are nearing the completion.

## TO RELIEVE CATARRHAL DEAFNESS AND HEAD NOISES

If you have catarrhal deafness or head noises, go to Lee & Osmond and get 1 ounce of Parmitin (double strength) and add to it 1 pint of hot water and 4 ounces of granulated sugar. Take 1 tablespoonful three times a day. This will often bring quick relief from the distressing head noises. Clogged nostrils should be open, breathing become easy and the mucous stop dropping into the throat. It is easy to prepare, costs little and is pleasant to take. Any doctor who prescribes deafness or head noises should give this prescription a trial.

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thorized capital stock of the nine companies amounts to \$4,656,700, against \$386,000 last year. The 1915 figures are five companies, with capital stock of \$75,000.

In the towns of New Haven, Hartford, Bridgeport, Waterbury and New Britain building permits were issued during the week numbering 173, for buildings the cost of which aggregated \$2,180,759. New Haven alone accounts for \$2,562,535 of this amount, the greater part of this sum being for the new college buildings upon which work has been started. These figures compare with 170 permits for the corresponding week of 1916 for buildings costing \$2,078,477 and in 1915, 116 permits for buildings costing \$1,475,000.

Plans are reported last week for new projects as follows: Garages in New Haven, Bridgeport, Hartford, Waterbury and New Britain; apartment blocks in Bridgeport and Waterbury; hospitals in Waterbury, machine shop in New London, storehouses in Hartford and Meriden, schools in Norwich, store and apartment block in Hartford, factory building in New Britain, and one two and four-family houses in New Haven, Hartford and Waterbury. Contracts have been given out during the same period as follows: Residence in Bridgeport, New Haven and Greenwich, cold storage plant in Bridgeport, garages in New Haven, Hartford and Springfield, factory buildings in New Haven and Springfield, barracks in New London, business block in Hartford, an one, two, three and six-family houses in New Haven, Hartford, Bridgeport, Waterbury, Stamford, Stratford, Danbury and Bristol.

Norwich had nine sales of realty last week to 18 for the same week last year. The loans for the respective weeks were \$2500 and \$10,000. In New London there were five sales of real estate last week to 26 for the corresponding week last year. The loans for the two weeks were \$18,650 and \$64,725.

## GROTON

With the opening of the new tract of land purchased from W. R. Denin in the Groton Iron Works, a recently established here, building will take on an added and very necessary character in the town. The tract, which may perhaps extend inside its limits. Streets will be laid out, surveying being already under way. Two streets will run the length of the tract and be crossed by shorter ones and about 500 lots set off for building purposes on each of which it is said the company will erect a small house for the use of its employees. As the shyness is located at least two miles from the borough center and there is no way of transportation beside jitneys, and few of these, it is possible for workmen to reach the plant unless some such way of housing them were made.

There will be a business centre in that section also, it is prophesied, and already plans are being made for a general store where all living necessities may be found.

Many changes have been made since the report was taken over by the iron works and one would hardly recognize it now. The Howe residence has been made into offices and the yard has been leveled so that it is its appearance changed outwardly ready for the laying of keels. Several employees of the New London Ship and Engine Co. have gone to the new plant for employment.

## NAVAL STATION.

Estimates will be invited soon for the erection of a machine shop for the government. The building will be 100,000 feet two stories high, of brick. The matter is in charge of F. R. Harris, chief bureau of yards and docks, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

The R. H. Arnold Co., Woodward building, Washington, D. C., has been awarded the contract for the erection of an addition to the barracks at the navy yard, at \$16,000.

## BUILDING OPERATIONS IN NEW ENGLAND

Statistics of building and engineering operations in New England as compiled by The F. W. Dodge company follow:

Contracts to Oct. 3, 1917..	\$156,331,000
Contracts to Oct. 3, 1916..	137,302,000
Contracts to Oct. 3, 1915..	135,788,000
Contracts to Oct. 3, 1914..	131,948,000
Contracts to Oct. 3, 1913..	129,450,000
Contracts to Oct. 3, 1912..	148,554,000
Contracts to Oct. 3, 1911..	134,705,000
Contracts to Oct. 3, 1910..	125,160,000
Contracts to Oct. 3, 1909..	121,532,000
Contracts to Oct. 3, 1908..	81,890,000
Contracts to Oct. 3, 1907..	103,113,000
Contracts to Oct. 3, 1906..	91,704,000
Contracts to Oct. 3, 1905..	84,637,000
Contracts to Oct. 3, 1904..	71,802,000
Contracts to Oct. 3, 1903..	84,076,000
Contracts to Oct. 3, 1902..	84,637,000
Contracts to Oct. 3, 1901..	89,562,000
Contracts to Sept. 3, 1917..	16,998,000
Contracts to Sept. 3, 1916..	16,112,000
Contracts to Sept. 3, 1915..	14,872,000
Contracts to Sept. 3, 1914..	10,042,000
Contracts to Sept. 3, 1913..	13,323,000
Contracts to Sept. 3, 1912..	13,332,000
Contracts to Sept. 3, 1911..	13,947,000
Contracts to Sept. 3, 1910..	11,778,000
Contracts to Sept. 3, 1909..	12,354,000
Contracts to Sept. 3, 1908..	10,185,000
Contracts to Sept. 3, 1907..	10,397,000
Contracts to Sept. 3, 1906..	7,218,000
Contracts to Sept. 3, 1905..	9,551,000
Contracts to Sept. 3, 1904..	9,004,000
Contracts to Sept. 3, 1903..	7,208,000
Contracts to Sept. 3, 1902..	6,593,000
Contracts to Sept. 3, 1901..	7,162,000

ishing food. Feeding the calf whole milk any great length of time will increase the cost of raising the individual too much. Therefore substitutes must be found. On many of our dairy farms, milk is sold as whole milk, leaving no skim milk for the calf stock. The young calf should be taught to eat grain as soon as possible. The following mixture is recommended by the University of Illinois in circular 202: 10 pounds ground corn, 50 pounds of oats, 10 pounds wheat bran and 10 pounds of molasses. This is the best why with the present price of hominy it cannot be substituted for corn, as hominy is practically as expensive as cornmeal, but costs much less. A bulletin further states that these feeds may be mixed in equal parts by weight if desired.

## SAVING AND STORING SEED CORN

When and What to Select—How It Should be Protected.

With many corn fields in Connecticut damaged by an unusually early frost, the question of selecting and storing good seed corn for 1918 is of particular importance. Any men with a good yield of corn who are not touched by frost ought to consider it their duty to save and properly store all the good seed possible. There is much seed corn in the big demand next spring for seed corn, and the saving of it ought to be a profitable and patriotic duty.

Select seed from the field while standing gives one an opportunity to get large well matured ears that are produced under normal conditions. The result of selection and sorting good seed corn for 1918 is of particular importance. Any men with a good yield of corn who are not touched by frost ought to consider it their duty to save and properly store all the good seed possible.

There is much seed corn in the big demand next spring for seed corn, and the saving of it ought to be a profitable and patriotic duty.

Good seed corn should be—First, well matured, save the hard firm, fully grown ears. Second, of good size for the variety. Third, with deep kernels well filled out and with large germs.

Save all the well matured ears that are large or medium size. These can be more carefully sorted before planting, but every grower with good corn ought to save all the best ears this fall for seed, not simply enough for himself but some for his less fortunate neighbors.

The first essential in the care of seed corn is to dry it out as quickly as possible, not by artificial heat but by spreading it on slatted shelves, arranging in specially made racks, or by spreading it on a clean, dry surface. Ears saved for seed should be thinly spread out as soon as possible and not left in piles or sacks. Any room that is dry, well ventilated and proof against vermin is satisfactory for storing seed corn.

Seed corn needs ventilation in order to dry well. It may be secured by spreading it on slatted shelves, arranging in specially made racks, or by spreading it on a clean, dry surface. Ears saved for seed should be thinly spread out as soon as possible and not left in piles or sacks. Any room that is dry, well ventilated and proof against vermin is satisfactory for storing seed corn.

## THE WHITE GRUB AND ITS CONTROL

Rotation of Crops and Fall Plowing Are Helpful.

There have been considerable losses from the work of the white grubs in some sections of Connecticut the past few years. This fact has been more prominently brought out through the medium of Farm Management Surveys carried on by the extension work of the college and the Farm Bureau co-operating. The white grub is the larva of the brown June beetle or "June bug" that is seen commonly during the warm nights of May and June. Most of the eggs are laid in June, preferably in

## ACIDS IN STOMACH

## CAUSE INDIGESTION

Create Gas, Sourness and Pain—How To Treat

Medical authorities state that nearly nine-tenths of the cases of stomach trouble, indigestion, sourness, burning, bloating, nausea, etc., are due to an excess of hydrochloric acid in the stomach. Not a few people believe to a lack of digestive juices. The delicate stomach lining is irritated, digestion is delayed and food sour, causing the disagreeable symptoms which every stomach sufferer knows so well.

Artificial digestants are not needed in such cases and may do real harm. Try laying aside all digestive aids and instead get from any druggist a few ounces of Bismarck Magnesia and take a teaspoonful in a quarter glass of water right after eating. This sweetens the stomach, prevents the formation of excess acid and there is no sourness, gas or pain. Bismarck Magnesia (in powder or tablet form—never liquid or milk) is harmless to the stomach, inexpensive to take and is the most efficient form of alkali for stomach purposes. It is used by the millions of people who enjoy their meals with no more fear of indigestion.

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## City of Norwich Water Works

Office of Board of Water Commissioners  
Norwich, Conn., Oct. 1, 1917.  
Water Rates for the quarter ending September 30th 1917, are due and payable at the office of the Board of Water Commissioners, 115 State Street, on or before October 1, 1917. Office open from 8.30 a. m. until 5 p. m.  
Additions will be made to all bills remaining unpaid after October 20, 1917.

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grasses lands but also in corn fields and gardens. The eggs hatch in about two weeks and the young grubs feed upon the roots of several plants. These grubs take two years to become full grown, burrowing from six to fifteen inches during the winter to avoid freezing. It is during the second year of the grub stage that they do their greatest damage. Later they become adults and come out as mature beetles, taking three years to complete their life cycle. Grubs of all stages may be found in the soil from June to September. These grubs are the cause of much damage to the farmer. A frequent rotation of grass potatoes, buckwheat, small grains or some other crop results in much less injury.

Poll poisoning is a most important method of control, as this injures or kills the insects and exposes others to the weather. Swine, chickens, turkeys, crows and blackbirds will eat large numbers of the grubs during the winter to avoid freezing. Fall plowing not only helps to control the white grub but aids in killing wire worms, cut worms and other destructive forms. It also distributes the farm work and is being practiced by a great number of farmers each year.

B. A. McDONALD, Connecticut Agricultural College

## ELIMINATING THE SLACKER.

Progress Made in Effort to Remove Them From Poultry Yards of the State.

Nobody loves a slacker. This applies not only to pampered young men who refuse to assume their share of the work of the world, but to the old hen who devours her quota of daily rations and refuses to return the equivalent of three or four eggs a week. The poultry department of the Connecticut Agricultural College has an especial anti-slacker campaign of the latter type and has made an especial effort to eliminate them from the poultry yards of the state. They have succeeded in eliminating a considerable number at least and the end of the campaign is not yet in sight.

To begin with the poultry experts at Storrs can tell a slacker at sight. They know that a bird with a predominating yellow color, in shanks, feet and ear lobes, with a large pelvic bones close together is not a producing bird. She is not laying at all or at best laying only infrequently.

Not every one will believe that a person can go into a poultry yard among hens they never before have seen and on sight pick out the profitable birds. Poultry men who have handled hens for years will not believe it and therefore it is necessary to show them very definitely that it can be done. This has been done through a large number of demonstrations throughout the state.

The demonstrations were widely advertised through the College Press bulletins, and other news mediums and through posters put out by the Committee on Poultry Supply of the Council of Defense. The county agents arranged for the greater number of the demonstrations. The expert from the college would then visit the farm where a demonstration had been arranged and explain to the visitors the method to be followed in order to eliminate the non-producers.

In every case the owner was asked to keep a record of his birds for the week previous to the demonstration. Then the expert would divide the hens into two pens. The hens with the pale shanks, beaks, vent and ear lobes and with the thin pelvic bones were put in one pen and the slackers in another. Every person at the demonstration was given all possible opportunity to learn the methods of selection.

The two pens of hens were then kept for a week and their egg production recorded. Not all the demonstrations have been reported but up to date a sufficient number have been reported to demonstrate the value of the work. A total of 7,556 birds, upon which there are complete records, were handled by three men from the poultry department at seven of the demonstrations. Of these 7,556 birds, 4,419 were selected as layers while 3,137 were thrown out as slackers. The

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## COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

## WHAT A FARMER'S CLUB DID

By P. G. HOLDEN.

IN THE development of the natural resources of every state nothing plays a more important part than Community Clubs. Better homes, better schools, better churches and better people are possible only through unselfish service and earnest co-operation. This service and co-operation are developed by active and efficient Community Clubs.

The life of a community organization will depend upon the members having something worth while to do, something to accomplish that demands co-operative effort. Every community should do something to improve farming conditions, to improve the schools, to build good roads, to improve sanitary conditions, to make better homes. This is a truth which we should understand and appreciate.

It is the doing of common things and doing them well that has the most lasting and beneficial results. This fact has been repeatedly demonstrated in many communities in all parts of the country and among the most recent is the unique and important work accomplished by the Fairview Social Club of Black Earth, Wisconsin.

## A Live Wire Club.

This club is but a trifle more than a year old, having been organized in May, 1916, for the purpose of promoting social activities and the discussion of farm problems. It has forty-three active and sixteen honorary members, and so great is the co-operative spirit among them that a large majority attend every meeting.

Not only has the club held many social gatherings, but it has conducted a number of projects of much benefit to the farmers and the community. One of these was a crow and hawk hunt, another a June bug hunt.

As the result of the former, the community was practically freed of crows and great damage to the corn crop prevented.

The hunt for June bugs lasted a month. Two teams, each under the command of a captain, were organized. Each captain kept a record of the number of bugs caught by the members of his team and at the conclusion of the contest the team which had the less number to its credit furnished supper to the other team.

The hours during which the largest number of bugs were captured was between 10 p. m. and midnight, as by that time the bugs had alighted upon trees to feed and it was easy to shake them out onto canvas stretched beneath the branches. Walnut, butternut and hickory nut trees seemed to be their favorite feeding places.

A total of 62,346 bugs were caught. If allowed to live these bugs would have produced 4,987,680 grubs, which would have done enormous damage to growing crops.

average daily egg production of the 7,556 birds for the week previous to the demonstration was 2,130. The average daily egg production of the 4,419 birds, selected as layers, the week after the demonstration was 2,000. In other words the elimination of 3,137 birds or a decrease of 41.5 per cent, was followed by a total decrease of only one hundred and twenty-two eggs or slightly over 5 per cent.

A total of 1,407 people attended these demonstrations and familiarized themselves with the methods by which this selection was made. These people pledged themselves to "sort" their own flocks and throw out the losers. These pledges affect 64,333 birds. Even though not all these pledges are kept, beyond doubt this campaign will result in the elimination of thousands of non-laying birds and thus increase the profits for their owners this year, to say nothing of the many bushels of valuable grain saved for better use.

South Manchester—Dr. T. H. Weldon and Willard B. Rogers, the new members of the charity committee of the town of Manchester, visited the Fairview Social Club Tuesday. They were surprised to find that there were only four families receiving aid from the town. The committee of the town of Manchester is another way of saving the American people to keep cool or, at any rate, cooler.—Omaha World-Herald.

Dr. Garfield's suggestion that the temperature in dwellings be reduced by five degrees is another way of saving the American people to keep cool or, at any rate, cooler.—Omaha World-Herald.

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